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The Sunbury American.

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BY H. B. MASSER.

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6th. The Hotel is connected with the Metropolitan Hotel, which is the most superior to that of any other Hotel in the city.

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Select Poetry.

NATIONAL FREEDOM UNION

AND GREAT WASHINGTON.

BY REV. WILLIAM BARNES.

Let Freedom, from her God-built tower,

Her loudest clarion blow,

And, urged by Heaven's eternal power,

To further conquests go.

Unfurl her banner to the skies;

Let foreign nations know

That freedom is the highest prize

Columbia can bestow.

Her principles, of mighty fame,

Our independence spread,

And bade them blaze, the sun-bright flame,

Around each freeman's head;

The deep-toned thunder of her voice

Roll'd loud through mountain, vale and plain,

Where hosts of freemen rose in joy

To raise the heartfelt sound.

Still may our far-famed "Union" stand,

To bid our eagle soar

Above this blissed and happy land,

'Till time shall be no more.

Let sovereign States, by proper laws,

Each other's rights maintain,

And glory in Columbia's cause,

Where Freedom's sons shall reign.

Then, should a dark and daring foe

Amid his Spartan band,

His blood in Columbia's soil flow,

On Freedom's reeking blade,

Though hosts of tyrants might combine

To tear our standard down,

The Stars and Stripes would brightly shine

Above their darkest frown.

Should foreign hosts with trumpet loud,

Blow the red storm of war,

And blood stain'd despoils, grimly proud,

Hide in their crimson car;

Roll'd loud through mountain, vale and plain,

Would swiftly pass away,

And all that elds their ghastly forms

Die with their lifeless clay.

But Freedom! still with glory crown'd,

Her star deck'd head would raise,

And millions, circling all around,

Would sound her highest praise.

The honors of her deathless name,

While rolling ages run,

Shall be the pride of every tongue,

Columbia's favorite son.

He stood on victory's high fought field,

Amid his Spartan band,

And made earth's proudest nation yield

To Freedom's lion command.

Old England's lion trembling stood

As our great Eagle rose,

When Washington, the great and good,

Had conquer'd foreign foes.

His fame shall float, on whirlwind's wing,

From cloud cap'd mountains high,

And make the distant valleys ring

With the blue-arched sky.

His starry banner still shall wave

Over river, sea and shore,

Till Freedom reigns every slave,

And tyrants reign no more.

Jan. 17.—Mr. Holt nominated Secretary of War.

Jan. 18.—Close of the Debate on the Crisis in the House of Representatives.

Jan. 19.—Secession of Georgia.

Jan. 21.—Withdrawal of the Alabama, Mississippi and Florida Delegations from Washington.

Jan. 22.—Arms destined for Alabama seized at New York.

Jan. 23.—Second seizure of arms in N. Y.

Jan. 25.—Ex-Secretary Floyd presented by the Grand Jury for malfeasance in office—Secession of Louisiana.

Jan. 25.—Withdrawal of the Georgia Delegation from Congress—The Legislature of South Carolina resolve to demand the surrender of Sumter.

Jan. 25.—President Buchanan again evinces an unsteadiness of purpose, and an indisposition to deal vigorously with the rebellion.

Feb. 1.—Warlike preparations at Charleston—Secession of Texas.

Feb. 2.—The cutter *Lewis Cass* surrendered to the State of Alabama.

Feb. 4.—Assembly of the Peace Convention at Washington—Organization of the Southern Convention at Montgomery.

Feb. 5.—Withdrawal of the Louisiana Delegation from Congress.

Feb. 6.—Important speech in the Senate of Senator Johnson, of Tennessee.

Feb. 8.—The Montgomery Convention adopted the Constitution of the United States for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America.

Feb. 9.—Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, elected President, and A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, by a unanimous vote—Arkansas seceded from the Union.

Feb. 11.—Lincoln, President elect, leaves Springfield, Ill., and commences the journey to Washington.

Feb. 12.—The Confederate States Government takes charge of all questions pending between the Southern States and the United States Government.

Feb. 17.—First speech of Jefferson Davis in this election.

Feb. 18.—Inauguration of the President of the Confederate States at Montgomery—Defeat of Secession in Missouri.

Feb. 19.—The President elect in New York.

Feb. 21.—The President elect in Philadelphia—While en route a plot to take his life.

Feb. 23.—The President elect passes through Baltimore secretly, and arrives in Washington.

Feb. 25.—Information received of the treason of Gen. Twiggs in Texas, of the surrender of forts in Texas to the State Government, and also of a large body of United States troops in the vicinity of Fort Fisher.

Feb. 25.—The Peace Conference agree upon Franklin's Territorial Proposition for a division of the Territory on the line of 36° 30'.

Feb. 28.—President Davis vetoes the bill legalizing the African Slave-trade.

March 2.—Reverend *Slodge* seized by the Texas authorities.

March 4.—Inauguration of President Lincoln.

March 16.—Adjournment of the Southern Congress.

March 18.—Important Diplomatic appointments by the President.

March 20.—Secession of Arkansas.

March 21.—A. H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederate States, flees to Pensacola.

April 3.—Great preparations commenced in the Northern Navy Yards.

April 3.—Excitement at Charleston.

April 3.—Preparations of Beauregard to bombard Sumter.

April 6.—Jefferson Davis makes a requisition for troops.

April 11.—Demand made by Beauregard for the unconditional surrender of Fort Sumter.

April 12.—The Charleston batteries open on Fort Sumter.

April 13.—Surrender of Sumter.

April 15.—The President issues his Proclamation for 75,000 volunteers—Tremendous excitement in the North.

April 16.—The Confederate Government call for 32,000 more troops—Fort Pickens reinforced by Col. Brown's command.

April 17.—Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, issues a Proclamation hostile to the National Government.

April 18.—Arrival in New York of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment en route to Washington—Fears begin to prevail for the safety of the capital.

April 19.—The Massachusetts Sixth Regiment attacked in Baltimore by a mob and several of its members killed—The Seventh N. Y. Regiment leave for Washington.

April 20.—Immense Union demonstration in New York—Barclay of the Gosport Navy yard, including three ships of the line, three frigates, two sloops and a brig mounting over 400 guns.

April 25.—Virginia joins the Confederate States.

April 27.—Twenty-one thousand National troops in Washington.

May 3.—President issues a proclamation calling for more troops to serve for three years, and directing the increase of the Regular army and the enlistment of additional seamen.

May 13.—Resumption of the interrupted communication with Washington via Baltimore—Baltimore occupied by Federal troops—Anti-secession Convention in Washington.

May 17.—Union triumph in Kentucky. The Confederate Congress authorize the issue of \$50,000,000 in bonds, payable in twenty years.

May 21.—Seizure of telegrams by the Government.

May 22.—The seat of the rebel Government transferred to Richmond.

May 24.—Advance of the Union Army into Virginia—Assassination of Col. Ellis worth.

May 27.—Occupation of Newport News by Gen. Butler.

May 28.—Banks and Fremont appointed Maj. Generals.

May 31.—Cavalry skirmish at Fairfax Court House.

June 2.—Union victory at Phillippi, Western Virginia.

June 3.—Beauregard arrives at Manassas Junction and takes command of the Confederate army—Border State Convention meet at Frankfort, Kentucky.

June 10.—Affair at Big Bethel.

June 11.—Skirmish at Romney, Western Virginia.

June 13.—Evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the rebels.

June 15.—Successful engagement with the rebels at Booneville, Missouri.

June 28.—Arrest of Marshall Kane in Baltimore.

July 1.—Arrest of the Baltimore Board of Police Commissioners.

July 2.—Successful engagement of Gen. Patterson's column near Martinsburg.

July 4.—Meeting of Congress.

July 5.—Successful engagement at Brier Forks

Mo., between the troops under Sigel and the rebels under Gov. Jackson and Lane.

July 11.—Defeat of Pegram by McClellan at Rich Mountain, Virginia—Surrender of the entire rebel force.

July 13.—Engagement at Carrick's Ford—Defeat and death of the rebel General Grant.

July 15.—Advance of the army of the Potomac.

July 21.—Battle of Bull Run.

July 25.—Arrival of Gen. McClellan in Washington, to take command of the army of the Potomac—Governor Morgan of New York, calls for 25,000 more troops from the State.

July 27.—Return of the Sixty ninth and other New York regiments from Washington.

July 28.—The command under Gen. Banks, at Harper's Ferry, is withdrawn to the Maryland side of the Potomac.

Aug. 7.—Adjournment of Congress.

Aug. 7.—Hampden joined by the rebels.

Aug. 10.—Battle at Wilson's Creek, near Springfield—Death of General Lyon.

Aug. 12.—Arrest of Hon. C. J. Folger, late United States Minister in France.

Aug. 16.—Proclamation of the President dissolving the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas in insurrection.

Aug. 24.—The transmission of secession journals through the mails prohibited.

Aug. 26.—Skirmish at Summersville.

Aug. 28.—Capture of the Hatteras Inlet forts by the expedition under the rebels.

Aug. 28.—The rebel Commodore Stringham and General Butler.

Aug. 30.—Gen. Fremont issues a proclamation confiscating the slaves of rebels.

Sept. 4.—False reports of the death of Jefferson Davis gain circulation and credit.

Sept. 6.—The Confederates advance into Kentucky—Gen. Grant with his army takes possession of Paducah, Kentucky.

Sept. 10.—Defeat of Floyd, near Gauley River.

Sept. 21.—The Kentucky Legislature pass a resolution ordering rebel troops to leave the State—The President, in a letter to Gen. Fremont, directs him to modify the confiscation clause of his proclamation of Aug. 30.

Sept. 16.—Wholesale arrest of members of the Maryland regiment.

Sept. 20.—Surrender of Col. Mulligan, at Lexington.

Sept. 23.—Occupation of Romney, Western Virginia, by national troops.

Sept. 25.—Evacuation of Manassas Hill by National troops.

Oct. 5.—Unsuccessful effort of rebels to retake the Hatteras Inlet forts.

Oct. 7.—Gen. Fremont and his army leave Jefferson city in pursuit of Price.

Oct. 14.—Retreat of rebels on Santa Rosa Island, and repulse by regulars and Wisconsin Zouaves.

Oct. 11.—Naval collision between rebel gun boats and National vessels at the head of the Mississippi passes. Unsuccessful attempt of the steam ram "Turtle" to sink the *USS Hartford*.

Oct. 15.—Successful skirmish near Harper's Ferry—Capture of a rebel cannon by troops under Col. Geary.

Oct. 20.—Partial blockade of Potomac by rebel batteries.

Oct. 21.—Part of Gen. Stone's Division cross the Potomac at Bell's Bluff, and after several fighting retire back, with great loss, by the enemy—On this occasion Gen. Baker fell.

Oct. 22.—Engagement near Fredericktown, Md., and defeat of rebels under Jeff. Thompson.

Oct. 23.—Gallant charge of the Fremont Guard under Maj. Zouaves, against a superior body of rebels at Springfield.

Oct. 26.—Brilliant success of National troops under Gen. Kelley at Romney.

Oct. 31.—Retirement of General Scott.

Nov. 1.—General appointed Commander in Chief.

Nov. 2.—Retreat of Gen. Fremont from command in the West.

Nov. 7.—Engagement at Belmont, Mo.—Bombardment and capture of the forts at Fort Royal Entrance by United States troops.

Nov. 8.—Capture of the rebel Commissioners Sibley and